

VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

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Method And Safety System For A Displacement Device Of A Motor Vehicle

15 Description

The invention relates to a method and a safety system for a locking device for a motor vehicle according to the preamble of claim 1.

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From the prior art it is known to use serial data protocols of a bus technology in the motor vehicle for data transfer between electronically controlled devices. Thus by way of example the individual body control devices are linked, such as the central body electronics, combination instruments and control devices in the doors. From the central
25 body electronics, a central control device in the motor vehicle, trigger signals are generated more particularly for the central locking function and are transferred to the executing control devices by means of a serial data protocol. The locking function is thereby dependent on these trigger signals.

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Furthermore it is known in the event of a complete breakdown of the bus system to switch the door control devices over automatically into an emergency operating mode in order to enable the functions pertaining to safety which are dependent on being triggered. It has however been seen that even with a breakdown of one part of the electronics which are connected through the bus (central control device or further
35 instruments of the motor vehicle connected thereto) important or even all functions of the displacement systems can be blocked because a failed electronics unit could no longer supply the data which was necessary to generate the trigger signals. Such emergency

operating modes for window lifters are known for example from EP 1 060 922 A or DE 199 28 101 C2.

Furthermore the technical functioning of the displacement systems is dependent on the functional ability and reliability of the control devices. Breakdown situations which lead to a partial failure of the control electronics run the risk of generating parasitic resistances which clearly reduce insulation between two conductor paths of the electronics of the door control device. Parasitic resistances caused in this way can have values of some hundred ohms. If this resistance arises between a control connection of a power switch and a fixed potential, more particularly the battery voltage or the earth connection, then this can lead to undesired control of the power switch and consequently to an undesired adjustment of the displacement device.

The breakdown of parts of the vehicle electrics, more particularly the bus system or the control device through crash effects can lead through the undesired displacement of the displacement device in the emergency accident situation to additional dangers.

The object of the invention is to provide a method and system for safeguarding a locking device of a motor vehicle which enables the opening of the locking device in the event of a breakdown of parts of the system, and at the same time reduces the risk of automatic responses in a non-desired state or manual faulty functions.

This is achieved through the safety system having the features of patent claim 1 and through the method having the features of patent claim 14 or patent claim 15. Advantageous further developments of the invention can be drawn from the sub-claims.

According to this a safety system is provided for a locking device of a motor vehicle wherein a control device which is a constituent part of the safety system, has at least one power switch for controlling an electromechanical unit in the "blocking" state, also termed "safe" state, and which can additionally be influenced through a central control device. This blocking state differs from the locking states "unlocked" and "locked" of the locking device of the vehicle door.

If the electromechanical unit is in the "unlocked" state then the motor vehicle door can be opened manually both from outside and from inside the vehicle or the motor vehicle door is to be opened automatically by means of a motorised drive.

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In the "locked" state the motor vehicle door is no longer to be opened from outside but furthermore all mechanical functions of the electromechanical unit are activated so that the motor vehicle door is to be opened from inside which is also possible as an extra aid from outside through a corresponding tool should the vehicle user have been

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accidentally locked out.

In order to prevent theft of the vehicle the electromechanical units of the motor vehicle are moved into the "blocking" state. In the "blocking" state all mechanical functions of the electromechanical unit are deactivated so that the vehicle door cannot be opened by the

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auxiliary tool or from the inside of the vehicle no longer manually through the actuation of mechanical components of the electromechanical unit.

These different states are caused through the electromechanical unit which produces at least the states "unlocked", "locked" and "blocking" through the supply of electrical

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energy by means of mechanical adjustments. The states described can in principle be different for the relevant vehicle doors or also the boot flap of the motor vehicle.

The states of all the locking units of one vehicle are preferably tuned with each other through the central control device by means of serial data protocols.

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For this a central control device is provided which has signal links, more particularly a serial bus connection to the control devices of the relevant door of the motor vehicle. These signal links enable data transfer to produce the desired states in that the electromechanical unit can be controlled through the central control device via the signal

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links. By way of example the signal links enable a data transfer to transmit the desired states from the central control device to the relevant control devices for controlling the local locking device.

Data transfer is in a simple case a signal, voltage or binary data assigned to the relevant situation. More complex links enable an improvement in the reliability of the transfer and the transfer of commands, status data and/or diagnosis data of the electromechanical unit or from operating elements.

In order to secure this system the door control device is connected to the central control device through an electrical lead connection which is independent of the signal links. For the independence of this electrical lead connection it is necessary that the voltages or signals transferred through the signal links do not disturb this independent electrical lead connection. A particularly expedient simple design of the invention proposes that a separate conductor which is electrically insulated from the signal links is used as the independent electrical lead connection.

A potential of a control connection of the previously mentioned power switch can be controlled by the central control device through this independent electrical lead connection for energising the electromechanical unit or a power connection of the control device which can be connected to the electromechanical unit. The control is preferably undertaken directly by connecting the control connection or power connection electrically and directly to the central control device through the independent electrical lead connection. Alternatively the potential of the relevant connection could also be controlled indirectly by the central control device by switching a further logic element, by way of example switch transistor in between the independent electrical lead and the relevant connection.

Consequently the control is carried out with an additional release dependence through the independent electrical lead connection from the central electronics to the relevant local control devices whereby without this release a control of the electromechanical unit is not possible into the "blocking" state.

According to a further advantageous embodiment of the invention the central control device only releases the control of the electromagnetic unit in the "blocking" direction when the functional capacity of the serial data transfer is ensured through the signal link, which can happen for example through a continuous status enquiry of all the control devices and central control devices involved. For this the central control device has advantageously an evaluation device which is designed for controlling the power

connection in dependence on a state or an emergency operation of the signal links. This evaluation device interrogates cyclically for example the junctions of a bus system of the signal links in order to check their functional ability and the functional ability of the signal links. More advantageously additional vehicle states are evaluated, more particularly the ignition state. A switched-off ignition is thereby a further condition for controlling the potential of the control connection. If at least one condition is not fulfilled, for example the failure of the serial data protocol as a result of physical actions in the event of a crash, the release condition is not fulfilled, i.e. this is set back so that the potential to the independent electrical lead connection is not controlled through the central control device.

An advantageous development of the invention proposes that for control the potential can be switched to this independent electrical lead connection. Preferably the output of the central control device has for this switch process a low-resistance output which clearly reduces the tendency of this independent electrical lead connection to react sensitively to breakdown factors. A low-resistance output of this kind is achieved for example by using switch transistors which have in addition to the connection to the independent electrical lead connection a further connection to a current or voltage source, by way of example to the battery voltage U_b or to earth.

As a result of the low output resistance parasitic resistances which may appear in accident situations only have a slight influence on this potential bearing on the independent electrical lead connection. Furthermore in another embodiment of the invention the switching of the battery voltage or earth connection provides the possibility of transferring through this independent electrical lead connection the drive energy for the electromechanical unit at least for an adjusting direction.

In a further development of the invention the central control unit has at least one switch for switching at least two different potentials. These potentials are by way of example the said earth potential or the battery voltage potential. If on the other hand a digital evaluation of the potential is preferred then a logic level, for example a level of 5 volt can also be used as one of the two different potentials. By way of switching over the two potentials it avoids that in one time state a high-resistance output of the central control

device leads to an undefined potential at the independent electrical lead connection.

5 In order to further increase the security of this safety system, in a particularly advantageous development of the invention for controlling the "blocking" state the control of the potential through the central control device and a control through the logic of the control device are logically AND-linked. The logic of the door control device is thereby for example a micro controller integrated in the door control device which can in turn be connected through one of the signal links to the central control device. Through this logic AND-link a safety redundancy is generated which further reduces the influence of
10 parasitic resistances. Furthermore it can be checked when checking the input states of the logic AND-link whether the control device of the door and the central control device are in the normal operating mode.

15 An advantageous development of this design of the invention proposes that for the logic AND-link the switch of the central control device and a switch of the logic of the door control device form a series connection. The switches are preferably mechanical switches, more particularly switch transistors which in turn have a control connection. A first sub-variation of this development of the invention proposes that both switches are connected together electrically directly. Alternatively this second sub variation of this
20 development proposes that both switches are connected together through a further element more particularly through at least one connection of the power switch or power connection of the door control device. The potential for controlling the power switch is preferably switchable between the earth potential and a control potential which can be less than or equal to the battery potential.

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In order to achieve a further increase in the safety of this safety system in a further advantageous development of the invention in each local control device for controlling the electromechanical unit a preferably permanent plausibility check takes place in which the release potential of the independent electrical lead connection is only then switched
30 up when the conditions "ignition off" and "undisturbed signal connections" are met.

A preferred embodiment of the invention proposes that the connections are a constituent part of a bus system. This bus system is preferably a CAN-bus system which enables a

link with the central control device and further devices of the motor vehicle. If at least a bi-directional link, for example that of a CAN-bus, is used then a transfer of status data is possible between the devices of the motor vehicle. In addition to the status data further information on an operating mode, for example an emergency operation during an accident situation or a defect in the devices and a normal operating mode can be transferred. Further developments of this embodiment additionally permit a transfer of diagnostic data through the CAN-bus system which register the updated reliability of individual elements of the safety system, more particularly the reliability of the potentials and the independent electrical lead connection to the central control device.

A particularly advantageous development of the invention proposes that the control device has a micro controller. A constituent part of this micro controller is for example a logic which enables the logical AND-link to the control of the central device. Furthermore this micro controller serves to control and evaluate further operations of the function elements of the motor vehicle door. This micro controller is furthermore connected for control to the power switch through its control connection. For this an output PIN of the micro controller can be connected directly to a discrete power switch in the form of a power transistor or a relay. Alternatively an indirect switching is also possible through a further logic of the control device of the door or through a logic of the central control device. For controlling the relay the connection can advantageously be through a driver transistor for energizing the relay coil. As an alternative to the connection through lead elements of a plate it is possible to integrate the micro controller together with the power switch on a semi conductor chip as so-called smart power technology.

In a further advantageous development of the invention it is proposed that the micro controller of the control device is in active connection with the independent electrical lead connection for evaluation. This active connection enables the detection of states and faulty functions of the lead connection or signals or potentials being transferred. These faulty functions can be evaluated by the control device or alternatively in an advantageous development of this form of the invention it is proposed that the micro controller of the control device transfers through one of the signal links a status of the potential of the control connection of the lead switch or the state of the electromechanical

unit to the central control device. In this case an evaluation of the detected states and functional abilities through the central control device is possible in that this evaluates all time changes detected by the control device and registers by means of a plausibility check any deviation from a normal operation and where applicable starts an emergency operation. In this emergency operation mode a release is now consequently changed by way of example to control the electromechanical unit in the "blocking" direction.

In a further advantageous development of the invention a window lifter drive of the motor vehicle door can be released in the "closing" direction through the independent electrical lead connection. By means of this control of the window lifter states it is to be prevented that automatic closing is prevented in an emergency operating situation. If the critical state of the electromechanical unit is already reached and an unlocking is no longer possible then in an emergency operating case the window lifter drive is controlled so that automatic opening of the window pane for this emergency operation is possible.

One method for securing this adjusting device of a motor vehicle can be used with particular advantage. For this for example it is possible to use the safety system previously outlined or a modified safety system. Advantageously for controlling a lock of the vehicle in the "blocking" (safe) state in a first method step the functional reliability of a central control device and its connections are evaluated. In order to determine the operating state of the vehicle a characteristic value is evaluated. This characteristic value is for example the switched state of the ignition of the vehicle, so that "blocking" of the vehicle is not to take place when the ignition is switched on.

If the operating state of the vehicle for a "blocking" through the lock represents no danger for the occupants of the vehicle then a potential for controlling the lock is switched to an electrical lead connection which is independent of the signal links. A control command is transferred through one of the signal links of the central control device to a control device. If through the evaluation a fault-free functioning of the devices and the signal link is detected, then an electromechanical unit of the lock is energised through a power switch of the control device of the door and the lock is switched to the "blocking" state.

The invention will now be explained in further detail with reference to embodiments illustrated diagrammatically in the drawings.

5 They show:

Figure 1 a motor vehicle with communications structure;

Figure 2 a block circuit diagram of a safety system;

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Figure 3 a circuit plan of a safety system, and

Figures 4a and 4b a flow chart of a safety process.

15 Figure 1 shows diagrammatically a motor vehicle. For communication this motor vehicle has a central control device ZSG which can be controlled optically or by radio by means of a remote control RC, by way of example by a vehicle key. This central control device ZSG is connected through a bus system CAN to door control devices TSG 1, TSG 2, TSG 3 and TSG 4. The door control devices TSG 1, TSG 2, TSG 3 and TSG 4 are
20 disposed in the four doors of the motor vehicle. The connections of the bus communications structure CAN are laid in the vehicle doors from inside the vehicle through door partitions TSS 1, TSS 2, TSS 3 and TSS 4 and are connected there to the door control devices TSG 1, TSG 2, TSG 3 and TSG 4.

25 A block circuit diagram of the safety system is illustrated in Figure 2. Figure 2 shows by way of example a door control device TSG which is connected through an interface TSS to the central control device CSG as well as the battery of the vehicle Bat. An analogous structure is also produced for the other door control devices of the motor vehicle. The battery Bat has two connections B and GND for the battery voltage potential U_b and the
30 earth connection GND. Both connections are connected both to the central control device ZSG and to the door control device TSG. The central control device ZSG has a micro controller $\mu C1$ and a CAN-bus interface CAN. The CAN-bus interface CAN is connected through the CAN-bus CAN through the door partition TSS to the CAN-bus interface CAN of the door control device TSG. A further connection St which is
35 independent of the CAN-bus exists between the central control device ZSG and the door control device TSG. For controlling the potential of the independent electrical control lead St the central control device has two potential switches PS1 and PS 2 whereby the

first potential switch PS1 is connected to the battery voltage potential U_b and to the control lead. The second potential switch PS 2 is however connected to the control lead St and to earth GND.

- 5 The door control device TSG is apart from the link to the central control device through the CAN-bus system CAN and the independent electrical control lead St as well as the supply lead to the motor vehicle battery Bat also connected to further function units of the vehicle door. Two electromechanical adjusting drives M1 and M2 are connected to the door control device TSG which has power switches LS1 and LS2 for energising the two
- 10 drives M1 and M2. The first adjusting drive M1 is an adjusting drive of a vehicle lock wherein this adjusting drive M1 serves to lock and unlock the vehicle door. The second electromechanical drive M2 serves to switch the same lock into the "blocking" state, thus a so-called safe state.
- 15 In order to energise this second adjusting drive by means of the second power switch LS2 this second power switch LS2 is connected by means of the control lead directly to the central control device. The second power switch as well as also the first power switch LS1 are formed as mechanical power switches in the form of relays or the like or as semi conductors full or semi-bridged. The power switches LS1 and LS2 have for this
- 20 several control inputs (not shown in Figure 2). These control inputs are connected to the micro controller $\mu C2$ of the door control device TSG and control lead St or further input wiring.

- 25 In order to move the lock into the "blocking" state it is first checked whether the safety system is in the normal operating mode. The central control device then switches the control lead St by means of the potential switch PS1 to the operating voltage potential of the battery Bat U_b . For this the second potential switch PS2 which has connected the control lead St previously to the earth is opened. As the next stage the central control device sends via the CAN-bus CAN a signal into the door control device TSG which
- 30 contains a command to energise the second electromechanical drive unit M2.

The circuit plan illustrated in Figure 3 shows a section of the more specific design of Figure 2. In Figure 3 the door partition TSS is shown with the connections from the

central control device ZSG to the door control device TSG which have been laid through the door partition TSS. The connection is thereby the control lead St, the battery voltages Ub as well as the earth connection GND. A CAN-bus system CAN is in turn provided for communication between the door control device and the central control device. The door control device TSG is in turn connected to the lock Sch of a vehicle door through three current leads. The lock Sch of the vehicle door is mounted in a wet space N of the vehicle door and is suitably sealed against the penetration of damp.

On the other hand the door control device TSG is mounted on the dry space side T of the vehicle door and has no adequate damp protection from the wet space. For communication between the door control device and the central control device through the CAN-bus CAN the micro controller $\mu C1$ of the central control device ZSG and the micro controller of the door control device TSG are connected together through transceiver circuits Trans 1 and Trans 2 which provide suitable hardware for the CAN-bus control. Additionally the micro controller $\mu C1$ of the central control device is connected with a control connection with a field effect transistor JFET which enables the battery voltage Ub to be switched to the control lead St.

The micro controller $\mu C2$ of the door control device TSG has three outputs which are each connected through resistances R1, R2 or R3 to driver transistors, in this case NPN bipolar transistors Q1, Q2 and Q3. The driver transistors Q1, Q2 and Q3 are each connected to a relay coil In1, In2 and In3 of a relay RL1, RL2 and RL3 respectively, the driver transistors Q1, Q2 and Q3 thereby switch the connections of the relay coils In1, In2, In3 to earth. The relevant other connection of the relay coils In1 and In2 is connected to the battery voltage Ub, whilst the relay coil In3 is connected to the second connection to the control lead St. This third relay RL3 serves to energise the second electromechanical drive unit M2 of the lock Sch in the direction of the blocking state "Safe".

In order to switch the lock into the blocking state the control lead must consequently be switched by the field effect transistor JFET of the central control device to battery voltage potential Ub and at the same time the driver transistor Q3 has to be switched through the micro controller $\mu C2$ of the door control device TSG via the third resistance R3. Consequently as a condition to operate the lock in the "blocking" state, an AND-link is required of the output voltage of the micro controller $\mu C2$ adjoining the driver transistor

Q3 with the switched field effect transistor JFET of the central control device ZSG.

The relay switches S1, S2 and S3 are provided for the actual energising of the drive units M1 and M2 of the lock Sch. These relay switches are connected on the one hand to earth GND and on the other to the battery voltage Ub. The relay switches S3 of the third relay RL3 can be connected selectively to the battery voltage Ub or to the control lead St through a bridge, Jp a so-called jumper Jp. If the relay switch S3 is additionally connected to the control lead St then the second drive unit M2 of the lock Sch is energised through the control lead St.

Instead of the relays RL1, RL2 and RL3 illustrated in Figure 3 it is also possible to use as an alternative power semi conductors which can also be integrated in the micro controller μ C2 as smart power elements. If the semi conductor power switches are formed as discrete elements then their control is preferably counter-phased, in order to obtain with the appearance of a parasitic resistance a same-phased breakdown voltage on the control connections of the discrete power switches which does not cause any undesired switching through of the power transistors. This is particularly the case therefore since the parasitic resistances act the same on parallel mounted conductor paths which serve to control these discrete power switches.

Figures 4a and 4b show a procedure for securing a motor vehicle lock diagrammatically by means of a flow chart. In a first step the central control device ZSG receives the command "safe", thus to move the motor vehicle doors into the "blocking" state. This can be carried out by way of example through a remote control or the actuation of one of the locks by means of a vehicle key. In a second step it is checked whether the connections of the CAN-bus system function fault-free. For this the central control device can check for example at least the door control devices TSG of the motor vehicle doors for functioning ability. If a functioning ability of the CAN- bus connection is provided then in a third step the interrogation of a CAN value of the motor vehicle is carried out in this embodiment according to the state of the engine ignition.

If in this third stage the engine ignition is switched on through the ignition key or the like then in a fourth step in Figure 4a the potential to an independent electrical lead connection St is switched off. Then in a fifth step a safe control command is sent to the

door control devices TSG from the central control device ZSG via the bus system CAN. If in the second step a fault has appeared in the CAN bus communication or the engine ignition is active then in a sixth step a fault is indicated through the safety system. Then in a seventh step the fault is protocolled in a file and made available for a later fault diagnosis.

Figure 4b shows the second part of the safety method through the safety system which proceeds in the door control device TSG. Then after the fifth step of Figure 4a, thus the transfer of the safe control command through the CAN-bus to the door control device, the control potential of the control lead ST is checked in the door control device TSG through its micro controller $\mu C1$. If the control potential corresponds to the potential for blocking the vehicle door, then in a ninth step a plausibility check of the overall system takes place in which for example the communications system as well as the functional ability of the door control device is checked.

If the plausibility check also produces a positive result then in the tenth method step the lock Sch is controlled into the blocking "safe" state. If in step eight the control potential is unsuitable for controlling the second electromechanical unit M2 in the blocking direction, then in step eleven a display is provided on the defective state of the central locking ZV. Similarly in the eleventh step the display of a defect in the central locking ZV takes place if the plausibility check of the ninth method step produces a negative result. In this case in addition to the display in the method step eleven the lock is controlled in a twelfth step in the unlocking direction in order to be able to ensure that any person who may be in the vehicle can leave the vehicle if the lock was not able to pass into the blocking (safe) state.

Accordingly the detection of a fault triggers a display of a critical state in a vehicle display for the vehicle user and the door locks are controlled into the "unlocked" state. An end position in the "safe" region is consequently possible through the lock mechanism only via the intermediate position "locked" so that in the event of a fault two conditions have to be met in order to bring the vehicle door from the "unlocked" state into the "locked" state.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

	ZSG	Central control device
5	TSG, TSG1, TSG2, TSG3, TSG4	Door control device
	TSS, TSS1, TSS2, TSS3, TSS4	Door partition
	CAN	CAN-bus
10	RC	Lock remote control
	M1	Locking motor
	M2	Blocking motor
	LS1, LS2	Power switch, power semi conductor
	μ C1, μ C2	Micro controller
15	St	Control lead
	PS1, PS2	Switch, control switch, potential switch
	Bat	Battery
	Ub	Battery voltage
	GND	Earth
20	Sch	Lock
	"safe"	Control lead for blocking
	N	Wet space
	T	Dry space
	NT	Wet/dry space separation
25	RI1, RI2, RI3	Relay
	S1, S2, S3	Relay switch
	In1, In2, In3	Relay coil
	Jp	Bridge, Jumper
	Q1, Q2, Q3	NPN Transistor
30	R1, R2, R3	Resistance
	Trans1, Trans2	Transceiver of CAN-bus
	JFET	Field effect transistor
	ZV	Central locking, central control of locks